

STUDENT BUILDS OWN DORMITORY

Georgia Youth is Acquiring Education on Twenty-five Cents a Day.

An 18 year old boy is living at the Georgia School of Technology and acquiring an education on twenty-five cents a day. On the school register he is marked as "H. S. Cole, Co-op," and he has built a shack where he sleeps and eats and cooks his own food. He pursues his studies during spare minutes.

Cole works two weeks at the Atlanta Steel Company's plant, and on what he earns during this period he goes to school for two weeks at "Tech." His pay check at the steel factory is \$12 for every thirty days. That suffices to pay for his food, his tuition and his books. He has few incidentals. When he feels the need of a little recreation he indulges for an hour or so in communication with his old friend trigonometry.

Built House in Three Days.

"It was just a few days before school opened that I found there was to be no more college for me," he said recently. "I knew about the co-operative students, and the idea occurred to me that I might put up a shack and live in it and be independent. I came down from Marietta, went to see E. C. Peters, and asked him if I might build some sort of a place on his land that I could live in. He said I could."

The shop instructors helped him, and the school gave him a door and a window. Otherwise the house was built mostly by Cole alone. As far as essentials go, it was finished in three days' time. He started it one Thursday and he had the promise of a job at the Atlanta Steel Company for the following Monday. He had to be through with his house by Saturday in order to report for work at the steel plant bright and early Monday morning. Saturday night he slept in his ten by fourteen home.

There are four troops of cavalry at Fort Myer, Va. The remaining eight troops to make up a regiment would have to come from Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., where there is a regiment of cavalry. For the two regiments of light field, the third, of which one battalion is at Fort Myer, Va., and one battalion at Brownsville, Tex., and the Sixth, of which four batteries are at Douglas, Ariz., one at Brownsville, Tex., and one at Eagle Pass, Tex., would have to be taken.

Here are some of the matters which would be illuminated by such an object lesson:

1. The training, organization and discipline necessary if a division is going to properly dig itself in and otherwise prepare for the defense of any position it may hold.
2. The difficulties attending the defense and attack of a position and the training and discipline absolutely essential if such defense or attack is to be made.
3. The effect of high explosive shells and grenade fire and what it means to have to face it.
4. Our lack of heavy field guns needed to smash infantry trenches.
5. How difficult it would be for us to mobilize one complete division which is the smallest complete tactical unit of an army.

Senator Chamberlain believes that after witnessing the mobilization of a division and an attack of this character, senators and representatives would return to Washington better prepared to legislate for the equipment and training of an army, required by modern conditions of warfare.

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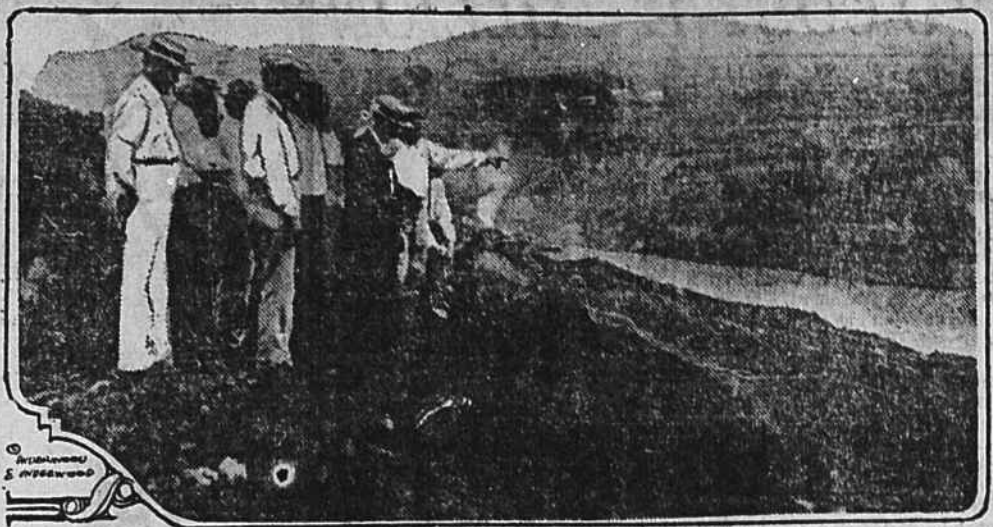
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GENERAL GOETHALS AND COMMISSION APPOINTED BY WILSON ON PANAMA CANAL ZONE STUDYING CAUSES OF GREAT SLIDES



General Goethals and slide commission looking at Panama Canal.

The great slides which have blocked the Panama Canal have become a matter of such concern to the United States that President Wilson appointed a commission to study the causes of the slides. This commission is now on the canal zone making a study of conditions there.

LARGE INDEMNITY NOT VERY POSSIBLE

As Part of the Terms of Peace Declares One Member of British Parliament.

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)

LONDON, Jan. 8.—"The exacting of a large indemnity as a part of the terms of peace in the present war is, I believe, out of the question," declares Joseph King, member of parliament from Somerset, who has figured in the House of Commons for the last five years as an expert on economic questions. The question as put to him was, at the close of the war, will it be possible, and if possible, will it be good policy for the victors to impose a heavy money indemnity on the vanquished?

In his reply, Mr. King naturally assumes that the Entente powers will be the victors, but he insists that they have little to gain from an effort to extract indemnity from Germany and its allies.

"Of course," he says, "we hear many Englishmen remark: 'Certainly, we shall make Germany pay every penny we can get out of it, and we shall go on fighting until we can get terms including a big sum in money.' That sounds very simple, but is it possible? The imposition of an indemnity is a very complicated and difficult question to decide.

Cites a Case.

"Take, for example, the huge indemnity paid after 1871 by France to Germany. As a consequence of this, the prosperity and trade of France was recuperative and progressive, while Germany was depressed and suffering. Bismarck himself acknowledged this, and economists in both France and Germany attributed it to the way in which Germany received its French indemnity payments.

"In subsequent wars, notably the Russo-Japanese war, claims for indemnities in money, even when made by the victors, have not been pressed, because of the immense difficulties which they present.

"Any indemnity commensurate with the range and losses of this war must be taken at a huge figure. Five billion dollars, a sum less than the British parliament has already voted for the war, may be taken as the lowest figure likely to be named. Now to pay five billion dollars from one side to another is impossible in gold. Even if gold payments could be made, the immediate result would only be to immensely inflate prices in the country receiving the gold. Prices being raised enormously with no increase in the volume of trade, manufacturers or commodities, would mean intense privation to the poor and a complete upset of commerce.

"The French government surprised the world when in September, 1873, just twenty-seven months after the first indemnity payment, it paid to Germany the last installment, making a total of a billion dollars. France was able to do this by buying credit bills in London, Amsterdam and elsewhere. One-third of a billion dollars worth of bills were bought in London for English trade had been brisk while Germany and France were fighting, and London bankers had been

lending while French and Germany armies had been spending. The neutrality and activity of England made the indemnity easy. In the circumstances of the present war, no such neutral trading and banking countries exist.

Hard on Trade.

"If Germany has to pay a huge indemnity, it cannot do it by shipments of gold, nor by transferring debts due it, nor by creating fresh debts. It can pay only by its commerce or productive industry. If its manufacturing and shipping and trading houses could be started at once in full swing, immediately the war ends, it might soon be paying off indemnity. But its men will be gone, its credit vanished, its systems overturned. The possibility of paying under these conditions seems remote.

"If Germany's wonderful productivity and trading enterprises are to be revived after the war in order to pay indemnities to its enemies, it means that its enemies will have to trade with it far more than they did before the war. If the impoverished workers of Germany are to make wealth to pay, then there must be customers for their work. These can only be found among the Allies. Will they want to encourage trade with it, while their own mills and workmen are depressed and perhaps idle? Will those of the Allies who have been protectionists before, notably Russia, become free traders in order that German workers may produce profits to pay indemnity?

Writers Are Agreed.

"Writers who have studied the subject are agreed that a nation which proves victorious in war may with profit and advantage impose a money indemnity on the vanquished only under very exceptional circumstances, and three conditions are requisite: the nation paying the indemnity must be very wealthy; it must be immeasurably weaker in military strength than the victor, and the war must be of short duration.

"There is one possible way, however, in which the equivalent of an indemnity might figure in the Allies' peace terms. In this latest and greatest war new and astonishing methods of warfare and action have been widely introduced, old traditions and conventions of war have been thrown to the winds. May it not be so after the war that new proposals for peace will be put forward? For instance, why not require Germany to supply so many tons of steel, cement, timber, stone, bricks, for rebuilding devastated Belgium? Why not agree to trading conventions that would allow the Allies the benefit of mutual trade and commerce? Why not get certain advantages over land rates between the west of Europe and Russia across Germany? And other similar concessions would readily occur. The object of these would not be, like that of an indemnity, to disarm and weaken the vanquished; but it would be a possible policy to arrange trade or services on terms which would obviously be advantageous to the victors. The possibilities of civilization are not exhausted, even if a crushing indemnity is in the nature of events out of the question."

WIFE'S BLACK HAIR MARS MARITAL JOY

Husband Admired Red Headed Women, She Says in a Suit.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—Mrs. Edythe Shoninger, a prepossessing brunette of striking figure, told Supreme Court Justice Goff that one reason her marriage to Dr. Lee J. Shoninger, of 41 West Fifty-fifth street turned out unhappily was because he admired "red haired, flat chested women with long fingers."

Mrs. Shoninger, who is suing for a separation, said she was compelled to leave her husband on February 28 last on account of his repeated cruelties. They were married June 10, 1913, and took a honeymoon trip to Halifax. The plaintiff said her husband was so moody on the trip that she didn't feel that she was his wife at all.

He told me on the second day of our marriage that he could find happiness only in the society of experienced and worldly women," said Mrs. Shoninger.

Letters written by Mrs. Shoninger while on the wedding trip to her husband's relatives were offered in evidence in her husband's behalf. One letter said: "Lee is everything a woman could ask in a man. I am proud to possess him." She referred to herself and husband in another letter as "happy honeymooners." Mrs. Shoninger explained that she wrote these letters for the purpose of concealing her disappointment over her husband.

She said her husband told her later that he was a Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde and would make her life so miserable that she would hate him. He offered to wager that she would leave him before January 1, 1914. He told her he had spent many days crying because she didn't appeal to him and said: "My stomach is the most important thing in the world to me."

"My husband wouldn't permit me to have children, because, he said, they were a nuisance and he didn't want one of the darn brats," testified Mrs. Shoninger. "He periodically complained to me about the divorce laws of New York because they compelled a man to disgrace himself in order to get out of an undesirable relationship."

Mrs. Shoninger said her husband showed a fondness for breaking social engagements to visit chop suey restaurants. He refused to stay at a New Year's party at his brother's home unless his wife went out and got ham and eggs for him, which she did. She testified that when she rented an apartment because she thought her husband was tired of hotel life he said: "This apartment reminds me of a jail cell and that I have to go home every night to the warden and be locked up. It's a hell of an existence for a man."

The plaintiff also said her husband offered her \$10,000 in cash and \$3,700 a year alimony to free him. She refused, and on February 12 last, about two weeks before she left him, she went home and found all the windows

in their apartment open and the curtains knotted together.

"My husband was stretched out on the bed with not a thing on but a stocking twisted around his neck," said Mrs. Shoninger. "I asked him what he meant by such actions, and he said he wanted to get pneumonia and die."

HERRICK HELPS IN CELEBRATION

Of Adoption of a Commission of Government at Buffalo.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 8.—The adoption by the city of the commission form of government was celebrated tonight by a dinner attended by 1,000 business and professional men. Among the speakers were Mayor T. Herrick, former governor of Ohio.

The business situation in this country in the light of the European war, and the political complications involved, and the relation of politics to business during the last three years, were touched upon by Mr. Herrick.

"This is a time," he said, "that demands the subordination of individual interests to the good of the whole country. Principally, there is needed a better co-ordination between the two greatest forces of the country—business and government. There was never a time when the need for relations of mutual confidence and co-operation between the men in high position in our government and in our financial and business world, was greater than it is today. The situation is a distinct appeal to our patriotic instincts, and that idealistic spirit in which the nation was founded."

FIRST SHAKE UP

In Police Department of Chicago Results from Mayor's Denunciation.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—Eight lieutenants, eight senior detective sergeants, five sergeants of police, twenty-four detective sergeants and forty patrol men were transferred in an order issued by Chief of Police Charles G. Healey, today.

The chief's order brings the first big "shake up" on the department, as the outcome of Mayor Thompson's recent characterization of the police department as "rotten."

SCHOOL DRAFTS

Not Paid When Presented Draw Interest According to Attorney General Lilly.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CHARLESTON, Jan. 8.—From the time payment of school drafts, drawn by boards of education, is refused by sheriffs because of no funds with which to pay the drafts will draw interest, is the opinion of Attorney General A. A. Lilly given on request of H. C. Hill, secretary to a Nicholas county board of education.

Hill reported to the attorney general that because one person in Nicholas county, who owns about one-fourth of the real estate, surface mineral in the county has become delinquent in payment of taxes that school drafts are not paid. The delinquent tax payer is required to pay twelve per cent on his liability and the holder of school drafts is entitled to at least part of it, according to the opinion.

CRITICALLY ILL

John Burke is Reported to Be of Different Ailments.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COLUMBUS, Ind., Jan. 8.—John Burke, former manager of the Panama canal railway commissary, is critically ill at his home near here, and his physicians have refused to disclose the character of his illness. From the Burke home came three explanations: That he was suffering from pneumonia, from heart disease and from acute indigestion.

Burke was one of those indicted by a federal grand jury sometime ago for alleged frauds in the management of the commissary department of the canal railroad.

COMMANDER WOOD ISSUES A BULLETIN

Telling His Plans in Reference to a Military Camp to Be Established.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CHARLESTON, Jan. 8.—Major General Leonard Wood, of the United States army, who, according to information received here a few days ago, is to visit Charleston before spring on his trip through the South to select the location for a military training camp for business and professional men to be held next summer, has issued a bulletin setting forth the requirements for this camp which is being sent out to the press.

The camp, General Wood sets forth in a letter accompanying the bulletin, will be held in this section of the country. Referring to the contents of the bulletin and setting forth the purposes of these training camps, the chief army officer says:

"You will note, first, that applicants are desired principally from those who have had college, university, high school (or corresponding school) education. Non-graduates are not excluded but each case will be decided on its merits with a view to maintaining a level in the progressive scheme of development. The training given at these camps is very intensive, covering in a period of four weeks as much as possible of the fundamental education of an officer.

Trained Minds Wanted.

"This calls for a well trained mind. In the second place past experience has shown that this class of young men is the first to join the colors in time of war and many of them regardless of their skill in military matters receive commissions. This has been the procedure in times past. It is

right and necessary that these young men should be fully informed as to the tremendous responsibility which will come to them with the command of men and the irreparable loss which may be caused by unskilled leadership.

"Furthermore, as citizens of military age and as members of the organized militia under the constitution, it is necessary for the intelligent discharge of their military obligations that they should be as well informed as possible on these matters."

"The president has said in a recent message:

"It will be right enough, right American policy, based upon principles and practices, to provide a system by which every citizen who will volunteer for the training may be made familiar with the use of modern arms, the rudiments of drill and maneuver, and the maintenance and sanitation of camps. We should encourage such training and make it a means of discipline which our young men will learn to value."

Maneuvers Taught.

"At these camps great stress is laid upon personal hygiene and camp sanitation and a serious effort is made to teach men how to take care of themselves in camp and at maneuvers, as well as to familiarize them with the use of arms.

"The conduct of the camps tends to establish habits of promptness and exactness, and to the careful observation and prompt execution of instructions. A serious effort is made through lectures to convey a sound and correct idea of the military policy of the United States as exemplified by our past wars, and particular attention is given to the general subject of military history."

CAN'T KILL HARE NOW UNDER HUNTING LAW

SHORTAGE.

Is Disclosed in Accounts of Cashier Who Committed Suicide.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SOUTHINGTON, Conn. Jan. 8.—A shortage of \$87,000 in the accounts of Louis K. Curtis, cashier of the Southington National Bank, who committed suicide last Wednesday was revealed tonight by the directors of the institution.

Curtis was a man of exemplary habits and modesty. His friends believe that he lost the money by speculation in stocks.

VILLA GENERALS

Surrender to the Carranza Authorities Along with 3,000 Men.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

EL PASO, Tex., Jan. 8.—General Calles at Hermosillo, Sonora, in a message to the Mexican consul here today, says, "General Diezguerra advises me in a telegram dated yesterday that Villa generals Madrigal, Banderas and Biechono surrendered at Novas with about 3,000 men including armed and unarmed Indians."

General Manuel Medina y Vique, a Villa chief recently declared by General Alvaro Obregon as being "without the law" was found in El Paso today. He was recently accorded amnesty by General Trevino and, according to the Mexican consulate here, was thought still to be in Chihuahua.

COMMITTEE

Changes on the State Board of Trade Are Announced.

PARKERSBURG, Jan. 8.—Some changes have been made in the committee of the state board of trade. The name of former Governor A. B. Fleming, of Fairmont, has been withdrawn from the committee on taxation by request and F. M. Staunton, of Charleston, has been substituted. O. A. Hood, of Keyser, has been named as an additional member of the agricultural committee, and H. B. Hagan and Dr. L. V. Guthrie, of Huntington, have been added to the committee on entertainment. All members of the last named committee reside in Huntington, where the next meeting of the state board will be held.

JOHNSON VISITS CLEVELAND.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—President B. B. Johnson, of the American league, said today that he would go to Cleveland tomorrow. He declined to comment on a rumor that his journey was in connection with an offer to buy the Cleveland baseball team, said to have been made by Edward Gwinn of the Pittsburgh federals.

GERMAN LINES

For Reconstruction of Ruined Belgian Towns Are Favored.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GENEVA, via Paris, Jan. 8.—At a meeting today of a large number of architects at Karlsruhe a petition was framed requesting the minister of the interior and the governor of Belgium to reconstruct the ruined Belgian towns and edifices on German lines. It is said that the petition was favorably received by the German officials.

BOY-ED PROCEEDS.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LONDON, Jan. 8, 4:05 p. m.—Captain Karl Boy-ed, the so-called German naval attaché at Washington, who reached Baltimore yesterday on board the steamer Rotterdam from New York,

Many Violations Alleged, and Officers Seek Offenders Who Have No Licenses.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 8.—It is illegal to kill rabbits now. Yet a great many of these animals are being bagged by gunners throughout the country, many persons hunting who have no right to do so.

No hunters' licenses are being issued now, because there is no open season for any kind of game. The licenses issued in 1915 expired with the year.

Kanawha county has about seven deputy forest, fish and game wardens and it is their duty to see that no violations are committed by hunters.

Rabbits Are Sold.

Report has been made to the forest, fish and game warden, J. A. Vique, at Belington, that rabbits are being sold in Charleston. The matter is being investigated. Arrests will be made of those offering any game for sale out of season. Rabbits are not to be killed until next October 15.

Some attorneys believe that rabbits may be sold any time including the closed season.

The point out a section of the law which provides a penalty for the keeping for sale of interstate shipment of certain game animals and birds as excepting the rabbit. They declare there is little protection for the cottontail.

Sale Not under Ban.

The game laws provide that owners of land or their agents, including persons granted permits to hunt, may kill rabbits on private premises at any season of the year.

There is no provision of the game law prohibiting the sale of rabbits.

Alice Dovey has been engaged for the cast of the musical farce, "Very Good, Eddy," made from Philip Bartholomae's comedy "Over Night."

Rida Johnson, being has written a new play, which Cohen and Harris may produce in the spring.

FINDS SUBSTITUTES FOR MANY SUPPLIES ENGLAND CUTS OFF



Dr. Walther Rathenau.

Dr. Walther Rathenau, who compelled the war ministry and the industries to build factories to produce what the Fatherland had previously imported, claims that Germany is now absolutely independent in this respect of any other nation. This great electrical engineer is called the "field marshal of business," the man whose genius made it possible for Germany to defy the present blockade.

was permitted to proceed on his way ago to Rotterdam after having his papers searched at the British port